Fast Facts 2022

MDOT is responsible for Michigan's state highways (I, US, and M routes), including highway bridges, overpasses, rest areas, carpool lots, noise barriers, and other features. MDOT also maintains certain Amtrak and other railroads, and aids intercity bus and train services.

74% of all freight tonnage moved by truck in 2019











74% of all freight value travels by truck on state trunkline

Scenic Turnouts

Roadside Carpool
Parks Lots

carpool Res

3 12 est Welco

Rest Welcome Areas Centers



9,649

4,827

state trunkline route miles (M, US, I routes)

highway, railroad and pedestrian bridges

78 public transit agencies



3 intercity Amtrak passenger routes = 520 miles

304,958 passengers in FY 2021



52.000 passenger trips on the five contracted intercity bus routes that link northern Michigan to the national transportation network

of all freight tonnage moved by water in 2019

28
freight railroads

16% of all tonnage freight moved by rail in 2019

Prior to the pandemic there were over

million passenger trips annually

44.5 billion

annual vehicle miles traveled (AVMT) on trunkline in 2020 Trunkline is 8% of mileage,

but carries 52% of all traffic in Michigan

8.6 million

registered motor vehicles in Michigan

(excludes trailers/figures are approximate)

230 airports statewide

19 commercial airports

state-owned airports

Approximately

million passengers

110 ober

U.S. bicycle routes = more than 1,000 miles

78 open trails = 2,754 miles

(Source: SSF)



(Figures are low due to COVID-19)



		Route Miles
υ	Interstate	1,238
	Freeway	1,936
	Non-Freeway Trunkline	7,713
	National Highway System (NHS)	6,451
Ž	Non-Trunkline NHS	1,225
	Federal-Aid Highways	36,688
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Source: Statewide Statistics File and the 2020 Highway Performance Management System (HPMS) submittal.

- There were 86.3 billion Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel (AVMT) for all roads (2020).
 - 44.5 billion AVMT on trunkline roads.
 - 41.8 billion AVMT on non-trunkline roads.
- In Michigan, there are:
 - 122,040 miles of public roads.
 - 9,649 miles of state trunkline (M, US, I routes).
 - 90,281 miles of county roads.
 - 21,396 miles of city streets.
- Among the 50 states, Michigan has the:
 - 10th largest road network.
 - 28th largest state highway system.
 - · 3rd largest county road system (out of 42 states with county roads).
 - · 21st largest city street system (out of 49 states with city streets).

		MDOT	Area (Sq.Ft.)	Local	Area (Sq.Ft.)
	Highway Bridges	4,540	49,291,600	6,748	17,791,964
S	Railroad Bridges	124	854,735	253	1,143,561
Ŏ	Pedestrian Bridges	163	476,303	65	71,935
	Other Bridges	11	49,360	7	491,771
_	Total Bridges	4,838	50,671,998	7,073	19,499,231

Note: Excludes bridges less than 20 feet long and those currently under construction or not yet let for construction.

Mackinac Bridge:

- Passenger vehicle \$2 per axle or \$4 per car
- All others \$5 per axle

Blue Water Bridge:

- Cars \$3, extra axles \$3
- Trucks and buses \$3.25 per axle

International Bridge:

Cars - \$4, all others vary



According to the Rails to Trails Conservancy, in 2020 Michigan leads the nation in miles of open nonmotorized trails, with approximately 178 trails totaling 2,754 miles.

 There are 24 proposed trail projects totaling 219 additional miles.

CARPOOL LOTS



- There are 265 carpool lots in Michigan, including 23 public-private partnerships (18 of these locations are in Meijer parking lots near highways).
- MDOT continues its efforts to provide bike racks at carpool lots, and to attract transit service to lots where appropriate.

LOCAL TRANSIT **SYSTEMS**



MDOT provides about 37 percent of funding for local bus transit system through the Comprehensive Transportation Fund (CTF). This consists of 78 public transit agencies ranging from city and county-level transit systems to multi-county authorities and one fixed guided-way system. MDOT also provides support for 37 specialized transportation service providers, the Michivan van pool program, three intercity bus carriers that provide five subsidized routes in both the Upper and Lower peninsulas, with connection to Wisconsin and Minnesota, and four marine passenger systems.

Local, state, and federal investments in local transit services are projected to contribute nearly \$863 million in economic and other benefits to Michigan communities in FY 2022.



- Three intercity routes:
 - The Wolverine: operates three daily round trips between Pontiac, Mich., and Chicago, III.
 - The Blue Water: operates a single daily round-trip between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, III.
 - The Pere Marquette: operates a single daily roundtrip between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Chicago, III.
- There are 22 active passenger stations in Michigan, 12 of which are multimodal, serving passenger rail as well as intercity bus and transit.
- The Amtrak Thruway bus service provides connections between Amtrak routes and communities around Michigan. There is an Amtrak Thruway link between the Blue Water and Wolverine services that connects in Toledo, Ohio, with long-distance routes to the east coast.
- Made necessary improvements to increase speeds up to 110 mph on another segment of Michigan's accelerated rail corridor.

Fast Facts

2022



FREIGHT

- The most recent comprehensive freight data (from 2019) shows that Michigan's transportation infrastructure moved 538 million tons of freight, valued at roughly \$796 billion at that time.
- 74 percent of all freight tonnage is carried on trunkline,
 74 percent by value.
- In 2019, more than 86 million tons of freight was moved by 28 railroads on approximately 3,600 miles of track. Most track is owned and maintained by railroads. 665 miles are owned by the state.
- 31 cargo ports handled approximately 51.2 million tons of freight in 2019.
- Air accounted for less than 1 percent of overall tonnage, but more than 4 percent of value.



AIRPORTS

- Aviation contributes more than \$22 billion annually to the Michigan economy according to data provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
- Michigan's 19 commercial airports moved 614 million pounds in 2019.
- MDOT administers funds used for capital projects at the 90 highest priority airports.
- Nationwide, Detroit Metropolitan Airport was ranked 18th in total passengers for 2019.



HOW MUCH YOU PAY

Michigan road users pay for a 122,000-mile road system through user fees on vehicles and fuel. These fees also pay for much of the cost of public transit not covered by fares and local taxes. The fees cannot be diverted to non-transportation uses.

- For the typical Michigan car owner driving an average of 15,000 miles a year, the total state and federal road-user fees are \$413 a year. That's \$1.13 a day, or 2.75 cents per auto mile.
- For a typical 80,000-pound long-distance truck covering 81,000 miles a year, the total road-user fee is \$9,165 a year, or 11.33 cents per truck mile.

REGISTRATION FEES



- Most car and light-truck registration fees are based on the list price for each model set by the manufacturer. The fee for a new car is 0.6 percent of the list price. The fee falls by 10 percent in each of the next three years, so after a car is four years old the rate is 0.44 percent. The average fee for cars of all ages and prices is about \$135 per year.
- Truck registration fees are based on the maximum weight of the truck and its cargo. The fee is roughly 2.5 cents per pound per year. For a standard 80,000-pound five-axle truck, the annual fee is \$1,992. Farm, logging, and dairy truck owners pay greatly reduced fees of \$20 to about \$200 per year.
- Electric car and plug-in hybrid owners pay annual surtaxes of \$140 and \$40, respectively, to compensate for non-payment of the road-use fee on gasoline. Manufacturer and dealer plates cost \$10 per year. Permanent trailer plates cost \$75 for a small trailer and \$300 for a semi-trailer. Motorcycle plates are \$23. Governments, charities, and buses receive discount plates.
- Owners of most classes of vehicles pay additional taxes of \$5.75 to the Secretary of State and \$2.25 to the Michigan State Police on top of transportation fees.

Vehicles registered in Michigan (figures are approximate)

Autos and light trucks:	7,825,000 value-based		
	70,000 pre-1984 weight-based		
	142,000 historic vehicles		
Dealer and manufacturer:	94,000 discounted plates		
	100,000 in-state trucks		
Heavy trucks:	54,000 Michigan-based interstate trucks		
	54,000 farm and log trucks (discounted plates)		
	208,000 total		
Trailers:	1,000,000 (actual number is unknown)		
Motorcycles:	249,000		
Total motor vehicles (excludes trailers):	8.6 million		

Fast Facts

2022



FUEL TAXES

Taxes on Motor Fuels (2022 rates in dollars per gallon)

	Gasoline	Diesel Fuel
Michigan fuel tax for roads and transit	\$0.268	\$0.272
Michigan 6 percent sales tax (as of January 2022) for schools, revenue sharing, and transit	\$0.163	\$0.163
Michigan environmental tax for underground tank cleanup	\$0.009	\$0.009
Federal highway fuel tax for federal-aid roads	\$0.184	\$0.244
Federal transit fuel tax for big-city transit systems	\$0.029	\$0.029
Federal underground tank tax for underground tank cleanup	\$0.001	\$0.001
Total taxes per gallon at January 2022 fuel prices for calculation of sales tax	\$0.615	\$0.679



The Michigan Transportation Fund (MTF) receives road user fees, which are restricted by the state Constitution and are distributed to road and transit agencies through a formula in Act 51 of 1951.

cate inginia,	0,0
• 83 county road commissions	5%
• 531 villages and cities2	20%
81 public transit agencies and	
statewide public transportation	9%

• State highways......36%

Approximate Annual MTF Revenues (FY 2022)

Vehicle registration taxes	\$1,446	million
Gasoline taxes	\$1,165	million
Income and sales tax	\$600	million
Diesel fuel taxes	\$245	million
Marijuana and other	\$95	million
Total revenue	\$3.553	million

Plus 4.65 percent of automotive-related sales tax revenue for the CTF of about \$107 million.

Deductions are taken "off the top" of the MTF to support Secretary of State offices and the Michigan Department of Treasury for revenue collection.

MICHIGAN STATE REVENUE PACKAGE



The MTF revenue grew by \$600 million in 2017 from increased fuel and vehicle registration fees. Beginning in October 2018, income tax revenue is redirected and credited to the MTF.

• 2019	\$264 million
• 2020	\$468 million
• 2021 and beyond	\$600 million

These amounts are distributed to road agencies only, not to public transit agencies.

COST OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION



Roadway construction costs are typically based on standard design characteristics, materials, and the type of work performed.

Average Cost Per Lane Mile by Major Work Type for Various Networks (2021) figures; in thousands of dollars

Reconstruction (REC)	Functional Enhancements (FE)
Rehabilitation (REH)	Surface Seals (SS)
Average R&R (ARR)	Capital Preventive Maintenance (CPM)

	Work Type						
	REC	REH	ARR	FE	SS	СРМ	
Combined Statewide	\$2,864	\$793	\$1,485	\$159	\$65	\$108	
Freeway	\$3,106	\$901	\$1,884	\$173	\$103	\$152	
Non- Freeway	\$2,419	\$720	\$1,109	\$151***	\$59	\$94	
Statewide Urban*	\$3,022	\$880	\$1,667	\$167	\$76	\$131	
Statewide Rural**	\$1,564	\$470	\$681	\$133	\$62	\$84	

- * Statewide Urban column is the average costs from Metro, Bay, University, Grand, and Southwest regions
- ** Statewide Rural is the average costs from North and Superior regions
- *** Includes ADA investment

Source: MDOT RQFS Cost Tables and Jobnet Database

Material Cost for Construction (2022)

Material	Cost
Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) per Ton	\$90.02
Concrete per Square Yard	\$44.81
Structural Steel per Pound	\$3.64
Reinforcement Steel per Pound	\$1.81

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